



Unit Strategic Fire Plan Lassen-Modoc Unit



Last update: June 1, 2016

UNIT STRATEGIC FIRE PLAN AMENDMENTS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Section Updated</u>	<u>Page Numbers Updated</u>	<u>Description of Update</u>	<u>Updated By</u>
3/15/2012	Appendix D	37-38	2011 Numbers	J.Berglund
6/5/2012	Appendix E	39	2011 Numbers	J.Berglund
6/5/2012	Appendix A	23-28	Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	S. Henry
6/5/2012	Appendix C	35-36	2011 Numbers	J.Berglund
6/13/2012	Signatures Page	1	New Template	J.Berglund
4/15/2013	Signatures Page	1	Update Chief	S. Henry
4/15/2013	Ignition Workload Assessment	11	Deferred Until PFE Assigned	
4/15/2013	Section V Battalion Programs	18	Battalion Programs Updated	S. Henry
4/15/2013	Appendix A	25	Battalion Pre Fire Projects Updated	S. Henry
4/15/2013	Appendix B	31	Unit Goals Reviewed	S. Henry
4/15/2013	Appendix C	38	Response Report Tables Updated	S. Henry
4/15/2013	Appendix D	40	Ignition Report Tables Updated	S. Henry
4/15/2013	Appendix	NA	Rainfall report & Lightning Plan Deleted	S. Henry
4/21/2013	Supplement	48	Unit accomplishments for 2012	L. Sandberg
6/1/2013	Program Plans		Camp Program Descriptions	L. Sandberg
4/1/2014	Appendix C, D and E		Appendix C, D and E Removed	L. Sandberg
4/1/2014	Unit Overview	3-4	Updated to add Plumas Info and Map	D. Beaudry
4/1/2014	Ignition Analysis	12-13	Ignition Analysis Updated w/charts	D. Beaudry
4/1/2014	Battalion Projects	26-29	Battalion Projects Updated	D. Beaudry
4/1/2014	CalMapper Pre Fire Projects	30-31	Project Table Updated	L. Sandberg
4/1/2014	Supplement	44-45	Unit Accomplishments Updated	L. Sandberg
10/1/2014	Battalion Projects	29-30	Battalion Projects Updated	L. Sandberg
11/20/14	Battalion Projects	30	Plumas County Additions	D.Beaudry
4/1/2016	Battalion Projects	30	Update FSC Projects	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	Unit Accomplishments	48	Unit Accomplishments Updated	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	CalMapper Table	35	Updated Table	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	CalMapper Table	36-38	Updated Table	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	Unit Accomplishments	50-51	Unit Accomplishments Updated	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	Battalion Projects	26-35	Updated FSC Projects	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	Ignition Analysis	12-13	Updated Stats and Analysis	L. Sandberg
4/1/2016	Tree Mortality	3	Added Section on This Topic	L. Sandberg
6/1/2016	Re-organize Plan		Moved battalion projects under battalion section. Moved ignition stats to end of plan, etc.	L. Sandberg

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE PAGE	1
SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW	3
UNIT DESCRIPTION	3
UNIT PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES	5
SECTION II: COLLABORATION	8
COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRESAFE COUNCILS	8
SECTION III: VALUES	9
A: VALUES	9
B: COMMUNITIES AT RISK	10
SECTION IV: PRE-FIRE MANAGEMENT	12
A: FIRE PREVENTION	12
B. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	15
SECTION V: PRE-FIRE MANAGEMENT TACTICS	17
APPENDIX A: PRE-FIRE PROJECTS	36
APPENDIX B: UNIT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	39
APPENDIX C: IGNITION ANALYSIS	40
EXHIBITS: UNIT & BATTALION MAPS	42
SUPPLEMENT: 2015 UNIT ACCOMPLISHMENTS	47

SIGNATURE PAGE

Unit Strategic Fire Plan developed for Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit:

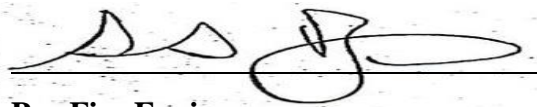
This Plan:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties, Federal, State, City, and County agencies within the Unit have been consulted and are listed in the plan.
- Identifies and prioritizes pre fire and post fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the Unit.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only. It is the responsibility of those implementing the projects to ensure that all environmental compliance and permitting processes are met as necessary.



Unit Chief
Don Gordon

6/1/2016
Date



Pre-Fire Engineer
Silas Rojas

6/1/2016
Date

The Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit includes Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties and portions of Shasta and Siskiyou Counties. The Unit's Fire Management Plan is intended to provide information to CAL FIRE personnel, various County Boards of Supervisors, Firesafe Councils and other stakeholders focused on identifying specific problem areas and solving the mutually agreed upon fire issues.

The Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit Fire Management Plan documents the assessment of the fire situation in the Unit. It includes stakeholder contributions and priorities which identify strategic targets for proactive approaches and project based solutions.

While the Unit Fire Management Plan addresses local needs, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection also has legislative mandates dating back to 1945 requiring it to determine the "intensity" or appropriate level of fire protection for all state responsibility areas in California (*Public Resources Code §4130*). The Unit Fire Management Plan is the means of focusing efforts on local needs while working within the framework of the California Fire Plan as adopted by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

It is intended to be an ever-evolving working document which can be used to identify potentially hazardous areas or communities at risk, provide guidelines for fire prevention and protection projects and to assist the Firesafe Councils and community groups with useful information in making their communities Firesafe. This document should be used as a guide that can be amended over the years as necessary and as the basic framework for fire prevention projects within the Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit.

The *California Fire Plan (2010)* is outlined within this document. It is the goal of the Unit to apply the California Fire Plan to accomplish a systematic assessment of the fire problem. Through this assessment, the Unit strives to develop "Firesafe" communities and reduce the potential occurrence of devastating wildfires. In an effort to implement the California Fire Plan, the Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit utilizes computer-based data and Geographic Information System (GIS) to comprehensively analyze fire hazards, assets at risk and the level of service, all of which are included in the Unit Fire Management Plan.

The Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit's Fire Management Plan systematically assesses the existing levels of wildland protection services, identifies high-risk and high value areas that are potential locations for costly and damaging wildfires, ranks the areas in terms of priority needs, and prescribes actions that can be taken to reduce future losses.

SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW

UNIT DESCRIPTION

Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit is located in the northeastern corner of the State. It consists of Lassen, Modoc, Plumas and portions of Shasta, Sierra and Siskiyou Counties.

The Cascade Mountain Range ends near the Almanor Basin. The Sierra Nevada Range begins and runs to the South along the Diamond Mountains on the Southwest edge of the Honey Lake Valley. The unit encompasses the Northeastern Plateau of California with an average elevation of 5000 feet above sea level.

Vegetation types range from mixed conifer, ponderosa and lodge pole pines along the West side of the Unit, to sagebrush, oaks, and annual grasses mixed with juniper in the desert to the East. The Eastern boundary of the Unit is the beginning of the Great Basin, which continues east to the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

The majority of the populated areas are located in the Honey Lake Valley, Lake Almanor Basin, Big Valley, Alturas and Quincy. The Honey Lake Valley is home to the City of Susanville, and the communities of Janesville, Standish, Litchfield, Wendel, Milford, Herlong, and Doyle.

The Almanor Basin consists of the City of Chester, Almanor, Almanor West, Prattville, Peninsula, Hamilton Branch, Canyon Dam, Clear Creek and Westwood. The Big Valley area includes the communities of Bieber, Nubieber, Lookout, and Adin. The Alturas area consists of the City of Alturas and the towns of Likely, Canby, Cedarville, Davis Creek and the community of Cal Pines. Plumas County consists of Quincy, the county seat and several smaller towns, including Blairsden, Canyon Dam, Cromberg, Meadow Valley, Clio, Portola, Taylorsville, Greenville, Chilcoot, LaPorte, Crescent Mills, Beckwourth, East Quincy, and Graeagle

The Unit administers the Natural Resource Management Program for Plumas County which includes enforcement of the California Forest Practice Act, review of timber harvesting plans and watershed restoration and enhancement. The LMU Fire Prevention Bureau works with Plumas County Agencies, private land owners, and developers to ensure compliance with minimum Firesafety standards relating to defensible space around property and structures within state responsibility areas. The majority of Plumas County consists of federal land. The state land that is located within Plumas County and that is outside of Battalion 2's response area is the U.S. Forest Service's direct protection area (DPA). (See map below)

The majority of fires in the Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit are due to Lightning.

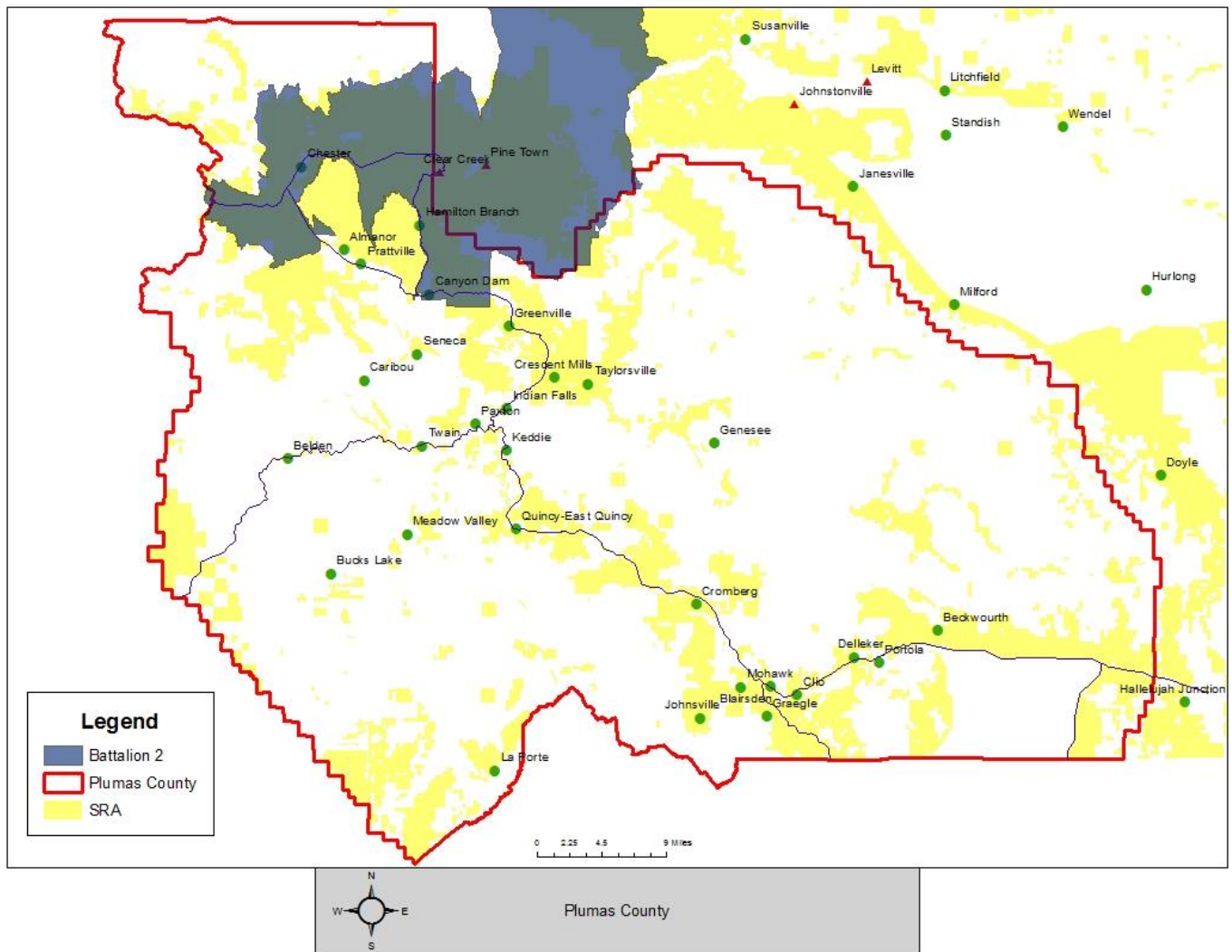
Tree Mortality and Drought Impacts

Over the past several years, LMU has experienced varying levels of drought impact. The Unit has been consistently monitoring live fuel moisture in green leaf manzanita and over the past couple of years these measurements have shown extremely low live fuel moisture at the most critical time during fire season. Streams, ponds and reservoirs that have been historically counted on by fire suppression resources for water sources have been problematic where some have gone dry earlier than ever before. As a result of on-going drought, the level of tree

mortality has been steadily on the rise. Areas most heavily impacted are within the east-side pine type stands or on those sites where soils are very shallow or show poorest site quality. Bark beetle outbreaks have been observed as contributing to tree mortality in concentrated locations of drought stressed stands. Salvage harvesting where possible on industrial timberlands is an ongoing effort but will not be capable of mitigating the broad scale impacts that are anticipated. Resultant fuel loading potential across the landscape due to drought mortality is of concern. Grant funded hand crew work within and adjacent to the communities has been successful in some instances at reducing fuels on a much smaller scale where industrial land management treatment is not feasible.

Projects that have been undertaken within the communities and along the edges of the wildland urban interface areas have mostly been partnered through the various Fire Safe Councils depending on grant funding and priority ranking. Several projects over the last year have focused on hand thinning of brush and pruning limbs up to reduce ladder fuels. This coupled with biomass thinning and mastication have aided in preparing fuelbreaks adjacent to residential areas. More of these partnered projects are anticipated in the future as more emphasis is placed on treating areas within and adjacent to communities and infrastructure.

The recent California's Forests and Rangelands have identified priority landscapes and strategies. The individual priority landscapes can be retrieved from the following website; <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/assessment2010.html>



UNIT PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES

U.S. Highway 395 runs north to south along the east side of the Unit, from Lakeview, Oregon to Reno, Nevada. State Highways 70, 139, 299, 44 and 36 transect the Unit west to east and State Highway 89 runs north to south along the west side of the Unit traveling through Lassen National Park. Numerous visitors travel these routes throughout the year, as well as interstate commerce from the Sacramento Valley and Oregon in search of a shorter way to the east bound interstate highways.

Logging, correctional institutions and recreation are the major industrial economic factors to the region. Over the past few years, logging has diminished due to environmental concerns and regulations from the Federal and State governments. Although very seasonal, recreation flourishes during the spring and summer months. Watersheds from the Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit flow to the Feather and Sacramento River. Most of these watersheds are the headwaters to these two major rivers in the state.

The Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit resources and facilities include:

Susanville Interagency Fire Center
8 Fire Stations,
13 front line fire engines,
2 reserve fire engines,
5 Lookouts,
3 Conservation Camps,
14 Inmate Fire Crews
Susanville Inmate Training Center
3 medium fire bulldozers,
1 medium helicopter with crew.

The Susanville Interagency Fire Center provides emergency dispatch services for all of the Federal, State and local government fire agencies in Lassen County and the Almanor Basin. Plumas County Sheriff's office dispatches local government fire agencies in the remainder of Plumas County. The Modoc County Sheriff's office dispatches the local government fire agencies within Modoc County.

Cooperating government agencies within the Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit include:

USDA - Lassen National Forest
USDA - Plumas National Forest
USDA - Modoc National Forest
USDI - Lassen Volcanic National Park
USDI - Lava Beds National Monument
USDI - Bureau of Land Management
USDI - Bureau of Indian Affairs
Natural Resource Conservation Service
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Department of Transportation
California Highway Patrol
Department of Defense, Herlong Army Depot
Lassen County Sheriff's Office & Lassen County Office of Emergency Services

Plumas County Sheriff's Office & Plumas County Office of Emergency Services
Modoc County Sheriff's Office

SECTION II: COLLABORATION

COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRESAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Plan Development Team:

Organization	Title
Lassen Firesafe Council	Lassen County FSC Coordinator
Modoc Firesafe Council	Modoc County FSC Coordinator
Plumas Firesafe Council	Plumas County FSC Coordinator

SECTION III: VALUES

A: VALUES

The primary goal of wildland fire protection in the Lassen-Modoc Unit is to safeguard the wide range of assets found within the unit from the effects of wildfire. The assets at risk, both public and private, are to be protected. The following have been identified as assets at risk to wildfires and include both economic and non-economic assets: people, structures, timber, watershed, wildlife, unique scenic and recreation areas, and range. The table below provides a description of the evaluated assets.

Asset at Risk	Public Issue Category	Location and Ranking Methodology
Hydroelectric	Public welfare	Muck Valley Hydroelectric Plant is located in Lassen County. The plant is owned and operated by the Malacha Hydro Limited Partnership and cost \$70 million to build. There are 18 miles of 115 Kv lines in this area. The plant sells power to Pacific Gas & Electric, averaging 92.5 Gwh per year.
Scenic	Public welfare	Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties are filled with scenic lakes and campgrounds that are the destination of travelers and campers during the summer season.
Timber	Public welfare	There are three national forests with the Unit: Lassen National Forest, Modoc National Forest and Plumas National Forest. These three forests total over four million acres of land and are utilized by campers, wood cutters and hunters throughout the year.
Range	Public welfare	Raising cattle is still a way of life in Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties and is the livelihood of many of the large land holders.
Historic buildings	Public welfare	History is rich in Lassen, Modoc and Plumas County. Alturas, the county seat of Modoc County still contains many of the historic buildings that were there when the town was established in 1871. Susanville, the county seat of Lassen County, also contains many historic buildings which are still in use today.
Recreation	Public welfare	Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties are areas of high recreation during the summer months.
Game Wildlife	Public Welfare/Environment	Within Modoc County is the Modoc National Wildlife Refuge in Alturas which consists of 7,021 acres of wetland, reservoir, riparian, sagebrush-steppe, and cropland habitats. The Ash Creek Wildlife Area is located in Lassen County and consists of 14,400 acres of wetlands. Lassen County also contains the Willow Creek Wildlife Area and the Honey Lake Wildlife Area.

B: COMMUNITIES AT RISK

The “Communities at Risk” in Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties listed in the following tables, are on the National Registry available at the following site:

http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_planning_car

Communities at risk: Lassen County

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>County Name</u>	<u>Federal Threat</u>	<u>Federally Regulated</u>
Bieber	Lassen	✓	✓
Clear Creek	Lassen		
Doyle	Lassen	✓	✓
Hallelujah Junction	Lassen	✓	✓
Herlong	Lassen	✓	✓
Janesville	Lassen	✓	✓
Johnstonville	Lassen		✓
Levitt	Lassen		✓
Litchfield	Lassen	✓	✓
Little Valley	Lassen	✓	✓
Madeline	Lassen	✓	✓
Milford	Lassen	✓	✓
Nubieber	Lassen		
Pine Town	Lassen		
Ravendale	Lassen	✓	✓
Spaulding	Lassen	✓	✓
Standish	Lassen	✓	✓
Stones Landing	Lassen	✓	✓
Susanville	Lassen	✓	✓
Wendel	Lassen	✓	✓

Communities at Risk: Modoc County

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>County Name</u>	<u>Federal Threat</u>	<u>Federally Regulated</u>
Adin	Modoc	✓	✓
Alturas	Modoc	✓	✓
Cal Pines Lower Units	Modoc	✓	✓
Cal Pines Upper Units	Modoc	✓	✓
Canby	Modoc		✓
Cedarville	Modoc	✓	✓
Copic	Modoc	✓	✓
Davis Creek	Modoc	✓	✓
Day	Modoc	✓	✓
Eagleville	Modoc	✓	✓

Fort Bidwell	Modoc	✓	✓
Likely	Modoc	✓	✓
Lookout	Modoc	✓	✓
New Pine Creek	Modoc	✓	✓
Newell	Modoc	✓	✓
Willow Ranch	Modoc	✓	✓

Communities at Risk: Plumas County

Place Name	County Name	Federal Threat	Federally Regulated
Almanor	Plumas	✓	✓
Beckwourth	Plumas	✓	✓
Belden	Plumas	✓	✓
Blairsden	Plumas	✓	✓
Bucks Lake	Plumas	✓	✓
Canyon Dam	Plumas	✓	✓
Caribou	Plumas	✓	✓
Chester	Plumas	✓	✓
Clio	Plumas	✓	✓
Crescent Mills	Plumas	✓	✓
Cromberg	Plumas	✓	✓
Delleker	Plumas	✓	✓
Genesee	Plumas	✓	✓
Graegle	Plumas	✓	✓
Greenville	Plumas	✓	✓
Hamilton Branch	Plumas	✓	✓
Indian Falls	Plumas	✓	✓
Johnsville	Plumas	✓	✓
Keddie	Plumas	✓	✓
La Porte	Plumas	✓	✓
Meadow Valley	Plumas	✓	✓
Mohawk	Plumas	✓	✓
Paxton	Plumas	✓	✓
Portola	Plumas	✓	✓
Prattville	Plumas	✓	✓
Quincy-East Quincy	Plumas	✓	✓
Seneca	Plumas	✓	✓
Taylorsville	Plumas	✓	✓
Twain	Plumas	✓	✓

1. Federal Threat code of x indicates some or all of the wildland fire threat to that community comes from federal (e.g., US Forest Service, BLM, Dept. of Defense) lands.

SECTION IV: PRE-FIRE MANAGEMENT

A: FIRE PREVENTION

Fire History

Wildfire history is a significant factor of the pre-fire management planning process. The fire plan assessment framework incorporates detailed information for determining the most beneficial locations for pre-fire management projects, an idea of the level of service in SRA for the unit, and various assets at risk information. Fire history is a piece of the puzzle that allows unit personnel to learn from our past and make an attempt to prepare for future fire behavior. Having knowledge of fire history provides an account of historic fire travel in a particular area armed with knowledge of historic fire spreads, fire suppression forces are better equipped to predict fire spread potentials.

Identifying where the largest and most damaging fires have occurred is a necessary step in preparing for future wildfire. The most significant aspect of fire history in Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit is that personnel are able to compare the relationship between identified assets at risk and the historic burning patterns of wildfire that allows for more informed decision making processes when preparing fire planning documents and procedures.

Engineering & Structural Ignitability

Title 24 (addresses fire apparatus access, water requirements, building materials, and construction methods as of 2007)

The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practices to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises, and to provide safety and assistance to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

Title 19, PRC 4290 (addresses fire apparatus access and water requirements)

These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction and development in State Responsibility Areas (SRA). These regulations became effective September 1, 1991. The future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in State Responsibility Area (SRA) provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in PRC 4290. These measures provide for emergency access; signing and building numbering; and vegetation modification. The fire protection standards contained within PRC 4290 shall specify the minimums for such measures.

PRC 4291 (addresses defensible space around structures)

To ensure continued maintenance of properties in conformance with the defensible space requirements outlines in PRC 4290 and to assure continued availability, access, and utilization of the defensible space provided during a wildfire, provisions for annual maintenance shall be included in the development plans and/or shall be provided as a condition of the permit, parcel or map approval. PRC 4291 is the law requiring annual defensible space be provided around all structures in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material.



This law was enacted to prevent fire that originates in structures or on premises to spread into forested areas. It was also created to minimize the chances of a forest fire entering into populated areas and destroying improved property and endangering human life. The history of damaging fires has shown the most devastating danger is the risk of fire originating in the wildland and transmitting itself into improved areas. Most statutory hazard reduction requirements and other hazard reduction measures are based upon this concept. However, the risk of wildfire originating on or about structures and their premises is great, and also causes historically damaging fires. The statutory hazard reduction requirements, and other hazard and risk measures, also mitigate the occurrence of structure and premise wildfire ignitions.

Protection Planning

(Fire Protection planning is reviewed at the subdivision and parcel map level and typically implemented at the development stages of a project.) CAL FIRE is responsible for enforcing Public Resources Code 4290 (SRA only) and Public Resources Code 4291 within Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties. Lassen County has adopted CAL FIRE as the County Fire Warden. The Lassen County Fire Warden is responsible for enforcing Public Resources Code 4290 (SRA only), Public Resources 4291 and Lassen County Ordinance 502 in relation to improvement standards on all new building construction (commercial and residential), parcel splits, subdivisions and use permits within Lassen County.

Code enforcement

CAL FIRE enforces forest, state and county laws and regulations to include Public Resource Code, Health and Safety Code. CAL FIRE also enforces building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshall and published in the State Building Standards Code relating to fires or to fire prevention and protection.

Building inspections

The goal of the fire prevention program is to educate homeowners of measures to prevent the ignition and spread of unwanted human-caused fires. Emphasis should be placed on loss reduction and prevention of large and damaging fires and to provide firefighter safety. One of the necessary tools utilized to accomplish this goal is the structural fire prevention

inspection. Inspections are a fire prevention engineering activity. Coordinated with other ignition management activities, the inspections are aimed at eliminating or reducing fire hazards and risks by changing the environment through removing or reducing the heat source, modifying or reducing the fuels, and modifying the act or omission, allowing the heat source to contact the ignitable fuels.

Information and Education

Information Program

The Unit provides information to the public through the Fire Prevention Specialist who acts as the Unit's Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO prepares news releases for the newspapers and radio regarding burning restrictions, burn permit requirements, tips about burning safely, information on creating defensible space, etc. The Unit provides information to the public through its website that contains current burn information and news releases.

During emergency incidents the PIO provides the public with information about the incident; location, acreage, road closures, evacuations, etc. This is accomplished through news releases and radio announcements and via public meetings, information centers and call centers.

It is through education and information that the Unit reduces ignitions. This is accomplished by educating children when they first enter school and continuing that education through adulthood.

Education Program



The Unit's Education Program reaches people of all ages. The Unit's Fire Prevention Specialist teaches children from preschool through junior high about 9-1-1, Stop, Drop and Roll, (EDITH) Exit Drills in the Home, the Consequences of Playing with Fire, etc. Education is delivered to the schools in Lassen, Modoc and Plumas Counties through assemblies, classroom training, field trips to CAL FIRE stations and more. In addition to school programs the Unit participates in a variety of other events where there is an opportunity to teach children and adults about fire safety, the requirements of PRC 4291, and the advantages of removing ignition sources from around their homes.

The Fire Prevention Bureau of the Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit has a Juvenile Firesetter Program used to identify and educate youth ages 2-14 about the consequences of playing with fire. The program is two-pronged: it involves intervention with juveniles caught playing with fire and education for juveniles at risk of fire play behavior.

The Unit works with Firesafe Councils and other local, state and federal agencies to educate the public about the importance of preparing for wildfires, encouraging homeowners to work together to protect their communities. CAL FIRE works with agencies to educate the public about the benefits of community fuel breaks and the advantages of reducing the fuels around their homes.

B. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Attainment of the fuel reduction goals of the Lassen–Modoc–Plumas Unit Fire Plan will require on-the-ground effort. The use of CAL FIRE and CDCR crews and equipment will continue to be necessary in many areas where stakeholders do not have the finances or resources to do an effective job individually or as a group. The Vegetation Management program (VMP) is currently a vehicle which CAL FIRE may use resources on privately owned lands. Recently the local Firesafe Councils have utilized grant funding to promote fuel reduction in high fire danger areas adjacent to communities using a combination of paid Licensed Timber Operator contractors on larger areas and use of CDCR crews for smaller areas near sensitive locations that do not lend well to mechanical equipment. The Unit continues to participate in a joint effort to target at-risk communities and high fire danger areas in the wildland urban interface (WUI) areas in cooperation with the US Forest Service, BLM, Industrial timberland owners and the local Firesafe Councils.

In place since 1981, the VMP program has been an effective fuels reduction / rangeland improvement tool. Because of increasing competition for smoke allotments, CAL FIRE's use of fire to reduce fuel load is in jeopardy. As a result, chipping will likely become the primary disposal method in the future. VMP is a cost-share program; the State's share of a project's cost may range from zero to ninety percent. This is based on a public benefits formula --the greater the benefit to the public, the greater the share of the cost of the project CAL FIRE may assume. Fuels reduction projects in critical areas within the Unit as identified in this plan have a high public to private benefits ratio therefore the unit's efforts should be concentrated in these areas. For example, a project in the Janesville area that reduced fuels around the community would have a high public/private benefit ratio and lower landowner participation is then justified. Conversely, potential projects that are essentially range improvement burns that are not near population concentrations will require a higher degree of landowner effort and proportional costs.

This is not to say that rangeland burning is of minor importance. Through this century, range improvement burns have been vital in managing wildland fuels on a landscape basis. However, increasing population in the rural areas has brought constraints such as smoke management and liability concerns. Such constraints have made the LE-7, range improvement project less attractive and has put VMP projects in higher demand with managers from the timber industry and ranchers.

The unit has experienced a sharp decline in VMP projects due to a series of factors including a very narrow burn window for large acreage projects and a lack of available resources during the appropriate window. Staffing levels have been reduced where only the resources required to staff a shift are on at a given time and must be immediately available for emergency. At this time, there are no VMP projects planned.

Thinning Projects

Intermountain, Devils Garden and Antelope Crews have continued to work on CAL-TRANS right of way roadside thinning projects under the direction of CAL-TRANS where visibility is

being improved along the roadway and fuel reduction for fire safety is being achieved. In addition, all three camps have seen an increase in fuel reduction and watershed restoration projects for the Bureau of Land Management, USFS, local fire safe councils and resource conservation districts.

SECTION V: PRE-FIRE Management Tactics

PREVENTION BUREAU

The Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit Pre Fire Management Program has been in place since 1997. During the past eighteen years, data has been validated and processed in order to assess vegetative fuels, assets at risk, fire weather, and level of service calculations. The assessments now include changes in the dynamics of the actual on-the-ground work that has been accomplished. This is an ongoing process.

The development of a method for incorporating the current and past Timber Harvest Plans, Emergency Notices, Exemptions, and Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans into a GIS format is under way. The data to be collected and utilized will include the locations and types of fuels treatments in areas containing assets having the greatest value. This information can be utilized in many aspects by the unit and cooperating agencies.

Unit Fire Plan Data Layers

The Unit Fire Management Plan Data layers, which consist of fuels, weather, fire history, emergency activity reporting, assets at risk and level of service have been completed to date, however, conditions are dynamic in nature and must be re-validated on a regular basis.

Unit Fire Management Plan Integration into Daily Operations

Over the years, many of our managers and supervisors have had priorities and goals to reduce fuels around many of the communities within the Unit. The development of the Unit Fire Management Plan was based on the strong support and assistance from the Firesafe Councils. Many of the ideas from these collective influences are now coming to fruition.

The California Fire Plan (2010)

The *State Board of Forestry (BOF)* and the *California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)* drafted the *California Fire Plan (2010)*. This document is a comprehensive fire plan for the wildland fire protection in California. The fire plan consists of a planning process that considers: level of service measurements, assets at risk assessments, incorporates the cooperative interdependent relationships of wildland fire protection providers, provides for public stakeholder involvement, and creates a fiscal framework for policy analysis.

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of the *California Fire Plan* is to reduce the total losses and ever increasing costs from wildland fires in California by protecting the assets at risk through focused pre-fire management prescriptions and improving the potential of initial attack success.

Ranking of Pre-Fire Projects

The Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit has developed an objective ranking process to prioritize prospective fuels treatment and modification projects. The ranking process was developed by local subject matter experts and is designed to emphasize the benefits to public safety and to assist in the prevention of large costly fires.

Identification of communities at risk was determined by California Fire Alliance. Information from the Fire Threat Map developed using statistical information from the Fire and Rescue Assessment Program (FRAP) was also utilized. A formula using fire history, potential fire threat and proximity to fire suppression resources was developed to aid in the prioritizing of projects for communities at risk for the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Listed below are the descriptions and the values assigned to the ranking process;

Fire History within 3 miles of a “Community at Risk” to a wildfire

10-100 acres within past 10 years; **1 Point per fire**

100+ acres within past 10 years; **2 Points per fire**

Any major fire having threatened a community within the last 10 years; **2 Points per fire**

Fire Threat Based on FRAP Fuel Types

Non-Fuel; **0 Points**

Moderate; **2 Points**

High; **4 Points**

Very High; **6 Points**

Extreme; **8 Points**

Response Times to a “Community at Risk” to a wildfire

< 10 minutes; **0 Points**

10-20 minutes; **1 Point**

20-30 minutes; **2 Points**

> 30 minutes; **3 Points**

Community proximity to a “Community at Risk” to a wildfire

For each community within approximately 3 miles of a project; **1 Point**

BATTALION 1

Battalion 1 (B-2211 Susanville Battalion Chief) is located in the central and southeastern portion of Lassen County, with the communities of Susanville, Johnstonville, Janesville, Standish, Litchfield, Lake Forest Estates, Stones Landing and Spaulding. The incorporated City of Susanville lays is in the center of the Battalion.



U. S. Highway 395 travels through the Battalion on its east side. State Highways 44, 139 and 36 also travel through the Battalion and intersect with U.S. 395. The elevation of the Battalion is approximately 4500' in the Honey Lake Valley to 7700' on Diamond Mountain, with an average elevation of approximately 5800' on the northeastern plateau of California.

Approximately 32,000 acres of this Battalion are State Responsibility Lands; the only Local Responsibility Land is located within the Honey Lake Valley area, in Susanville City, and portions of the communities of Standish, Janesville and Johnstonville. The highest housing and population concentration in the Unit is located in Battalion 1.

Fuels

The vegetative cover in Battalion 1 is comprised of standing timber on the west and northwest sides of the Battalion and high desert sage, bitterbrush and juniper on the mid and east side of the Battalion. Most of the large fires in Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit over the years have occurred in Battalion 1 in the timbered areas.

Fire Weather

Fire weather in Battalion 1 can be extreme because of its location and elevation. Most of the 32,000 acres are in a very dry climate due to being in the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada Cascade Range. Single digit relative humidity during the summer months is not uncommon and many of the forest fuels remain ready to burn in the late spring to early summer, prior to the finer fuels drying. Lightning is the main cause of fires in the battalion. Battalion 1 experiences diurnal winds influenced by the Honey Lake Valley. Hot air from the valley rises, creating downslope winds off the escarpment that runs from Diamond Mountain south to Milford. Battalion 1 has experienced several large fires including the Eagle Fire in 1989, the Goat Fire in 2000, and the Devil Fire in 2001. In 2012, the Unit experienced one of the largest fires of its history which was caused by lightning and burned on federal land. This was the Rush Fire which burned over 271,000 acres.

Battalion 1 Resources

B-2211 Susanville BC

Susanville Station

Grasshopper Station

19

Last update: June 1, 2016

2- Fire Engines
1- Bull Dozer
1- Reserve Fire Engine
Landon Lookout

2- Fire Engines
Fredonyer Lookout

Fire Protection Districts and Volunteer Departments within Battalion 1

California Correctional Center
Susanville City Fire Department
Susan River Fire Protection District
Janesville Fire Protection District
Standish-Litchfield Fire Protection District
Doyle Fire Protection District
Eagle Lake Fire Protection District
Stones-Bengard Fire Protection District
Lake Forest Fire Protection District
Milford Fire Protection District
Sierra Army Depot Fire Department
Spaulding Volunteer Fire Department
Herlong Volunteer Fire Department

Battalion 1 Projects

Battalion 1 is working closely with the Lassen County Firesafe Council. (L.C.F.S.C)

The following communities and projects have been identified.

Cheney Vegetation Fuel Reduction Project

CAL FIRE is planning for a potential vegetation fuel reduction project in conjunction with LCFSC and with the City of Susanville and other land owners. The main purpose of the project is to establish a fuel reduction zone along portions of Cheney Creek Road. The treatment method should largely consist of hand cutting and piling of the vegetation. Treatment of the vegetation piles will most likely consist of chipping and scattering the material on site at any time of year, utilizing a towable chipper where feasible. However, the piles may be burned when conditions are safe, and the use of a chipper is not feasible.

Diane Vegetation Fuel Reduction Project

CAL FIRE is planning for a potential vegetation fuel reduction project in conjunction with LCFSC. The main purpose of the project is to establish a fuel reduction zone passing through and or bordering the Diamond Crest Rancho Subdivision, Lassen Trails and Trust property, and a number of other landowners. The treatment method should largely consist of hand cutting, and piling of vegetation. Treatment of the piles will most likely consist of burning when conditions permit.

Lake Vegetation Fuel Reduction Project

A vegetation fuel reduction project is being proposed on portions of Sierra Pacific Industries property in conjunction with CAL FIRE. The main purpose of the project is to establish/maintain

a fuel reduction zone along or through portions of SPI land that borders Lake Forest Estates. The treatment method should largely consist of hand cutting, and piling of vegetation. Treatment of the piles will most likely consist of burning when conditions permit.

Milford Fuel Treatments and Risk Assessments

LCFSC has been implementing fuel treatments in 2014. 600 acres of fuel treatments were accomplished along with residential risk assessments in the home ignition zone. Additional treatments around structures are underway.

North Susanville Fuel Treatment

LCFSC and the Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District are in the preliminary stages of organizing a partnership between the Susanville Indian Rancheria, Bureau of Land Management, Beatty and Associates, Sierra Pacific Industries, and the LCFSC, to treat fuels within the Northwest and North WUI of Susanville from Hwy 36 to Hwy 139. Treatments will include mechanical thinning, biomass removal, hand thinning, and under burning. The objectives of the project are to reduce surface, ladder, and canopy fuels in order to protect the city of Susanville, and improve the forest health within the Susan River Watershed.

Piute Creek Fuels Reduction

The LCFSC is seeking to conduct fuel treatments to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire within the Piute Creek watershed. Communities at risk are Lake Forest and Susanville. Forest stands to be treated include 35 year old plantations resulting from the 1977 Eagle Lake Fire. Treatments will consist of thinning and chipping of sub merchantable trees followed with hand or mechanical methods to reduce loading of brush and slash fuels along County Road A-1. Biomass material will be utilized to help offset treatment costs.

Spaulding Fuel Reduction Planning and Risk Assessments

LCFSC will be seeking funds to perform risk assessments in the home ignition zone and fuel reduction treatments within and around the Spaulding area. Green waste days will be planned for the Summer of 2016. Work will complement previously completed work by Lassen National Forest.

Doyle Fuel Treatments and Risk Assessments

LCFSC, in conjunction with the Plumas National Forest and Bureau of Land Management, is in the initial planning stage of assisting the community of Doyle in gaining Firewise Community status, and with a possible fuels treatment project that could include fuel breaks in sagebrush areas surrounding the community. Also under consideration is private land forest thinning with cooperating landowners that are adjacent to Plumas National Forest.

Diamond Mountain

LCFSC will continue planning for a collaborative fuels treatment project along and below Diamond Mountain south of Susanville. Work will tie into work previously completed by LCFSC, BLM and Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District (HLVRCD).

Janesville Fuel Treatments and Risk Assessments

This project is the continuation of the 2014 fuel treatments and risk assessments in the home ignition zone. More residents signed up in previous phases than the available funds would service. Lassen RAC has supplied partial funding. The planned treatments include developing defensible space around homes and potentially 400 additional acres of landscape scale fuel treatments. Forest stands will be thinned and brush fuels will be masticated where they pose a threat to homes and/or are within potential evacuation corridors. Biomass utilization of material would be used to reduce costs.

Diamond Mountain Forest and Meadow Restoration Project 1&2

#1 HLVRCD has completed treating 404 acres of mechanical thinning and mastication, 40 acres of hand thinning, pruning and slash disposal, and 11 acres of meadow restoration with a Sierra Nevada Conservancy Grant. Under an approved California Fire Safe Council Grant, HLVRCD has funds to treat an additional 275 acres in 2014/2015. HLVRCD is assessing, planning and coordinating the treatment of additional acreage on the Diamond Mountain Forest and Meadow Restoration project with an emphasis on acreage adjacent to the Lassen National Forest.

Education Program

LCFSC will be seeking funds to support the “Firewise in the Classroom” 6th grade education program. This program is a one week long, one hour per day, youth education curriculum on forest health and fire safety which includes family involvement in the development of their family disaster plan. The program follows the State educational framework and is implemented in 10 different schools in Lassen County.

McBride Springs Upland Restoration

This project is through the Cooperative Sagebrush Steppe Restoration Initiative (CSSRI), and its partners LCFSC and Pit Resource Conservation District, in cooperation with the USFS. The CSSRI will be making applications to fund treatments on private and USFS lands. Project would restore an important watershed along the Highway 139 corridor. Invasive juniper would be removed through biomass utilization in an effort to reduce hazardous fuel loads and restore the watershed and wildlife habitat.

McClelland Watershed/Wildlife Habitat Restoration

A 583 acre portion of the project was completed in 2012. This proposed project connects with the CSSRI South Knob projects. Work consists of the removal of invasive juniper through biomass utilization in an effort to reduce hazardous fuel loads and restore the watershed and wildlife habitat. CSSRI, through its partners PRCD and LCFSC, is making applications to fund treatments on McClelland Ranch, private lands in North Grasshopper Valley.

South Eagle Lake Forest & Watershed Restoration

LCFSC is developing a biomass thinning project south of Eagle Lake. This project involves thinning of plantation and native forests to restore the forest and watershed.

BATTALION 2

Battalion 2 (Battalion 2212 Westwood Battalion Chief) is located on the west side of Lassen County and includes the Almanor Basin in Plumas County. The communities of Westwood, Pinetown, Clear Creek, Hamilton Branch, Canyon Dam, Prattville, Almanor West and Chester are all within Battalion 2.

Those areas of state land within Plumas County that are outside of Battalion 2's response area are protected by the U.S. Forest Service and lie within their Direct Protection Area (Federal DPA). Fire protection to the residents in that area is provided by local paid and volunteer fire protection agencies.



State Highways 36, 147, 89 and 44 traverses through Battalion 2. The elevation of the Battalion is approximately 4500' in the Chester area to 7500' on Dyer Mountain, with an average elevation of approximately 5100' in the community of Westwood and the Mountain Meadows area.

In Battalion 2 approximately 13,000 acres are State Responsibility Lands. Local Responsibility Land is located in the town of Chester and the community of Westwood. The population is concentrated in Westwood and the immediate area surrounding Lake Almanor. Battalion 2 is home to approximately 25,000 people. However, this number drops dramatically during the winter months.

Fuels

The vegetative cover in Battalion 2 is predominately standing timber, with some grass, and sage cover.

Fire Weather

Battalion 2 typically receives the most precipitation within the Lassen Modoc Unit. As much of the area is shaded by Dyer Mountain and Keddie Ridge, the snow pack can linger well into the late spring. Single digit relative humidity during the summer months is not uncommon and many of the forest fuels remain ready to burn in the late spring to early summer, prior to the finer fuels drying. Fires in Battalion 2 are fuels driven; an example of that being the Moonlight Fire which started in September of 2007 and burned over 64,000 acres.

Battalion 2 Resources

B-2212 Westwood BC

Westwood Station

2- Fire Engines

Peg Leg Lookout

Dyer Mountain Lookout

Eagle Lake Station

1 – Fire Engine

Fire Protection Districts and Volunteer Departments within Battalion 2
Westwood Community Services District and Volunteer Fire Department
Chester Fire Department
Almanor West Fire Department
Hamilton Branch Fire Department
Clear Creek Volunteer Fire Department
Prattville Fire Protection District
Peninsula Fire Protection District

Battalion 2 Projects

Battalion 2 is actively working with the communities of Westwood, Clear Creek and the Lake Almanor Basin. The Basin Communities include Hamilton Branch, Peninsula, West Almanor, Prattville and Chester. Battalion 2 is also working closely with the Plumas County Firesafe Council and Lassen County Firesafe Council. To this effort, the following communities and projects have been identified.

Peninsula Defensible Space Program

The Peninsula community is home to approximately 2,000 people and 1,500 structures. The Peninsula Fire Department also has a fire and evacuation plan in place with identified areas of safe refuge. They are in the process of becoming a “Fire Wise Community” and have implemented the CAL FIRE 4291 inspection process.

McKenzie Vegetation Fuel Reduction Project

Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) is pursuing a fuels reduction and shaded fuel break at the 101 Ranch on Hwy 36. The goal of this project is to reduce the amount of fuels along the highway and provide a shaded fuel break as the project heads to the south.

Plumas County Evacuation Plans

Plumas County Office of Emergency Services (PC OES) is working closely with area fire chiefs to develop evacuation route inventories for high risk communities. Lake Davis Highlands, Greenhorn and Mohawk Vista are complete. Additional community mapping is in progress. CAL FIRE is developing plans for Warner Valley and SRA areas within the Lake Almanor Basin in conjunction with PC OES. As projects are completed, coordination between Plumas County Sheriff’s Office and CAL FIRE is needed to provide these maps as a guide for cooperative efforts to ensure public safety as a priority in the event of an evacuation.

Plumas County Signage

This factor is critical to agencies providing emergency services, not only for wildland fire purposes, but all emergency vehicle access. Plumas County strives to have all residences and communities meet Public Resource Code 4290 requirements for road and address signage. Currently a standard exists in Plumas County for new construction, but not older structures. The County is considering modifying code measures which may include, but not be limited to, requiring proper signage upon sale.

Plumas County Green Waste Disposal Subsidy

Plumas County and the PCFSC are exploring different options that might be utilized by communities throughout the county to safely and economically dispose of green waste generated by vegetation maintenance projects, including residential clearing to meet 4291 requirements.

Mohawk Vista Hazard Fuel Reduction Project

The PCFSC will continue to work with private landowners throughout the Mohawk Vista community to identify and implement fuels reduction treatments. Activities will include education, and hand thinning, piling, chipping, burning, and mastication of a 43 acre plot.

Dixie Valley Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project

The PCFSC will continue to work with private landowners throughout the Dixie Valley area to identify and implement fuels reduction treatments. Activities will include education, hand thinning, piling, chipping, burning, and mastication. The community of Dixie Valley is interested in becoming a Firewise Community.

Feather River College Fuel Reduction and Under Burn Project

Plumas Audubon Society, Feather River College (FRC), Greenville Indian Rancheria (GIR), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Plumas National Forest (PNF) and Sierra Buttes Trail Stewardship are partnering to reduce hazardous fuels and reintroduce fire on FRC and PNF lands. The goal of the project is to protect the FRC campus from wildfire. A recently completed FRC Forest and Fire Management Plan identified and prioritized areas on campus in need of fuel reduction. FRC and GIR have signed a use agreement which will allow GIR to apply for a NRCS Tribal funds to reduce fuels on 20 acres of campus. The campus watershed is an ideal location for watershed restoration, fire education, and carbon sequestration research as it contains a variety of forest types recovering from a high intensity fire in 1946.

American Valley Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project

The PCFSC will continue to work with private landowners throughout the American Valley, to identify and implement fuels reduction treatments. Activities will include 38 acres of hand thinning, piling and burning and 103 acres mastication on 41 parcels. Project will reduce fuels and increase fire safety throughout the American Valley.

Bucks Lake Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project

The PCFSC will continue to work with private landowners throughout the Meadow Valley Bucks Lake area, to identify and implement fuels reduction treatments. There are many properties that would benefit from future treatments. Activities will include education and hand thinning, piling, chipping, burning, and mastication of 200 acres.

Plumas County Senior/Disabled Assistance Program

The PCFSC has an ongoing program that facilitates hazardous fuels reduction projects for residents in Plumas County that need assistance.

Clear Creek Forest & Meadow Restoration Project

LCFSC has completed 830 acres of the project to date. Additional funds will be requested to perform more mastication treatments that will restore the watershed and reduce hazardous fuel loads within and

around the Clear Creek community along with LCFSC partners SPI, Beatty & Associates and PG&E. Brush fuels will be masticated where they pose a threat to homes and or, are within potential evacuation corridors.

Plumas County Roadside Fire Prevention

Plumas County Department of Public Works (PCDPW) is responsible for vegetation removal along 680 miles of roadways, many of which are located within the “very high” fire hazard severity SRA zones. The PCDPW is seeking funds for vegetation removal along roads located within the SRA. Roads, combined with fuel modification, provide an opportunity to limit the spread of large fires. They provide good access for suppression activities and an existing fuel modified, continuous break.

Crescent Grade

PCFSC has completed treatment of 68 acres along Crescent Grade. Six additional acres of mastication is to be treated in the first part of 2016.

Cutler Meadows

PCFSC is working on a project near Cutler Meadows on the east side of East Quincy. This project involves 67 acres of mastication, one acre hand thinning, piling and burning.

Lee Summit

PCFSC will continue to work on an 82-acre mastication project near Lee Summit.

Dwyer Tree Farm

PCFSC will begin work on a 120-acre mastication project at the Dwyer Tree Farm.

Highway 70

PCFSC will begin work on a 60-acre project involving eight parcels of hand thinning, piling and burning. The project will reduce fuels and increase fire safety in the residential area northwest of Quincy.

Barry Creek

PCFSC is in the planning stage of a project near Barry Creek. The project involves 555 acres of mechanical thinning, mastication and hand treatment work. The project will reduce fuels and increase fire safety in the Graeagle area.

East Quincy

PCFSC is in the planning stage of a project that will reduce fuels and increase fire safety on the east side of Quincy. The project involves 108 acres of mechanical thinning.

East Shore Lake Almanor

PCFSC is in the planning stage of a 35-acre project on the east shore of Lake Almanor. This project includes private parcels bounded by Hwy 147 and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad; highway and railroad right-of-ways will be treated to eliminate potential ignition sources.

Round Valley and Lake Davis

PCFSC has submitted an application for a grant from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for a 500-acre project in Near Round Valley and Lake Davis.

Lake Almanor Country Club (LACC)

The Lake Almanor Country Club has developed a Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan which has identified five projects that will increase protection for the LACC while reducing the risk of wildfire.

1. Walker Ranch Lands (Lake Almanor Associates)

Lake Almanor Associates should consider hiring a Registered Professional Forester to develop a Timber Harvest Plan for their properties. The THP will lead to large scale removal of non-merchantable timber as well as saw logs, in an attempt to reduce the threat of wildfire on their properties .

2. RK Lands

RK lands should also develop a THP to begin the process of removing hazardous fuels from their property

3. LACC/Plumas County

Efforts should be made to assess and plan treatment of roadside vegetation along Clifford and Peninsula Drives north of the LACC border; throughout the LACC in an attempt to remove fuels along roadways.

4. Bailey Creek

Treatment of fuels in the community especially in common areas where dense conifers and manzanita pose a threat.

5. PG&E

PG&E should work to remove hazardous fuels on lands that pose a threat to the communities of LACC, Bailey Creek, Foxwood, Hamilton Branch, Peninsula Village—also work to maintain their overhead utility corridors..

BATTALION 3

Battalion 3 (Battalion 2213 Bieber Battalion Chief) is located in the northwest portion of Lassen County, southwest corner of Modoc County and borders to the west along Shasta – Trinity and Siskiyou Units. The communities of Bieber, Nubieber, Day, Lookout, Little Valley and Adin are located within its boundaries.

State Highways 299 and 139 traverses through the Battalion. Approximately 17,260 acres of this Battalion are State Responsibility Lands; Local Responsibility Land is located in the Big Valley area around the towns of Bieber, Nubieber, and Pittville. The population within the Battalion is found in Bieber, Nubieber, Lookout, Day, Little Valley and Adin. Battalion 3 is home to approximately 1,400 people.



Fuels

The vegetative cover in the Battalion 3 is predominately standing timber with grass/sage cover. The Big Valley area of the Battalion is agricultural with much of the land committed to the production of hay. Many fires in this Battalion grow quite quickly, due to its remoteness and the lack of roads.

Fire Weather

Fire weather in Battalion 3 is typically wetter than that of Battalions 1 and 4 that are located in the rain shadow of the Sierra/Cascade Mountains. However, as most of the terrain is un-shaded, snow pack usually melts off by early spring. Single digit relative humidity during the summer months is not uncommon and many of the forest fuels remain ready to burn in the late spring to early summer, prior to the finer fuels drying. Fires in Battalion 3 are started predominantly by lightning. The area experiences thunderstorms followed by high pressure with southwest winds. Examples of large lightning fires include the Scarface Fire in 1977, the Crank Fire in 1987, the Widow Fire in 1994 and the Day Fire in 2014.

Battalion 3 Resources

Battalion 2213 Bieber BC

Bieber Station

2- Fire Engines

1- Helicopter and crew

Snag Hill Lookout

Happy Camp Station

1 – Fire Engine

Fire Protection Districts and Volunteer Departments within Battalion 3

Big Valley Fire Protection District

Lookout Volunteer Fire Department
Adin Volunteer Fire Department
McArthur Volunteer Fire Department (Day Bench)
Little Valley Community Services District

BATTALION 3

Battalion 3 is working closely with the Modoc County Firesafe Council, The Lassen County Firesafe Council as well as Local Government Fire Fighting Agencies towards community preparedness in the event of wildland fire threats. To this effort, the following communities and projects have been identified.

Big Valley Mountain Fuelbreak

A project has been proposed to create an 11-mile long shaded fuelbreak along the A-Line and B-Line roads on Big Valley Mountain in Lassen and Modoc Counties. The project would be approximately 300' wide and begin at Hwy 299E at the southern end of the project area. Creation of the shaded fuelbreak would include removal of the biomass material from the understory as well as treating brush and ground fuels. The shaded fuel break would assist agency firefighting efforts by slowing a wildfire and will also provide an anchor point for fireline construction and a safe corridor for evacuation of public and agency personnel if needed. In addition, the presence of this fuelbreak will lower the risk to residences and communities along the Day Road to the west of the project area and the Foothill Road to the east of it.

Day Lassen Bench Mastication

A project has been proposed to masticate brush along the Day Road corridor to reduce hazardous fuel loads, allow for safer evacuations and aid in potential fire suppression efforts.

Lookout Watershed Restoration & WUI Treatments

LCFSC and Pit Resource Conservation District (PRCD) have completed treating 2,000 acres and will be applying for additional funding as opportunities arise. This project reduces hazardous fuel loads and restores the forest, watershed and critical wildlife habitat. Invasive western juniper will be removed and pine stands will be thinned to 40-50% crown closures. The previous phase was funded by Sierra Nevada Conservancy and the California Fire Safe Council. CAL FIRE has committed conservation crews to assist with follow-up hand treatments. This phase will focus on fuels west of the railroad tracks. Additional treatments will be conducted within the Lookout Ranchettes if sufficient funding is available. The project lies within Lassen and Modoc Counties and is also a top priority in the Modoc County Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan.

Little Valley Forest & Meadow Restoration Project

LCFSC has received partial funding for this project. They are seeking funds to complete the project. Primary work will be the removal of invasive western juniper and forest thinning in overstocked pine stands. The project will also assist community homeowners with treatments within the Little Valley residential neighborhood and protect community infrastructure (PG&E electric lines).

Hayden Hill Watershed Restoration

The CSSRI is assisting private landowners in the Hayden Hill area with watershed and wildlife habitat restoration treatments. A portion of the project is underway and being funded by NRCS and private landowner contributions. CALFIRE is assisting with hand treatments. Project connects with BLM projects. Work consists of the removal of invasive juniper through biomass utilization in an effort to reduce hazardous fuel loads and restore the watershed and wildlife habitat.

Ash Valley III & IV Watershed Restoration

The Ash Valley III project is a watershed restoration project on private and BLM managed land. This project connects the BLM South Ash Valley, CSSRI Ash Valley I, II and IV and the CSSRI South Knob projects. Work consists of the removal of invasive juniper through biomass utilization in an effort to reduce hazardous fuel loads and restore the watershed and wildlife habitat. 1,179 acres were completed in 2013-14. CALFIRE Conservation Crews are assisting with hand treatments. The Ash Valley IV Project connects the BLM South Ash Valley, CSSRI Ash Valley I, II, III and the CSSRI South Knob projects. Work will consist of removal of invasive juniper through biomass utilization in an effort to reduce hazardous fuel loads and restore the watershed and wildlife habitat.

Ash Watershed Restoration

The CSSRI is working with the Modoc National Forest (MDF) on a collaborative fuels treatment project west and north of the Ash Valley Community. MDF will be the lead for USFS land and LCFSC will be the lead for private land within the project area. It is anticipated CSSRI will be asking for assistance from CFSC, CALFIRE, NRCS and USFS with funding.

BATTALION 4

Battalion 4 (Battalion 2214 Alturas Battalion Chief) is located in the northeastern portion of the Lassen-Modoc Unit. It is situated on the east half of Modoc County with Oregon to the north and Nevada to the east. The southern end of the Battalion is within the northeastern part of Lassen County. The communities of Alturas, Canby, Likely, and Madeline are located within its boundaries. Battalion 4 also services the communities of Davis Creek, New Pine Creek, Willow Ranch, Cedarville, Eagleville, Lake City and Fort Bidwell.



U. S. Highways 395, 299 and State Highway 139 traverse through the Battalion. Approximately 21,500 acres of this Battalion are State Responsibility Area; Local Responsibility Area surrounds the community of Alturas and extends south to Likely. Battalion 4 is home to approximately 1800 people.

Fuels

The vegetative cover in the Battalion is predominately standing timber in the mountains, with juniper grass/sage cover in the eastern half of the battalion where the terrain is at a lower elevation. Many fires in this Battalion grow quite quickly due to the remoteness of the area and lack of roads.

Fire Weather

Fire weather in Battalion 4 is drier on average than Battalion 2 and 3 with Battalion 4 being in the rain shadow of the Sierra Cascade/Mountains. Snow pack accumulates in the Upper Cal-Pines area and is shaded by Manzanita Ridge. Valley areas usually receive limited snow fall that rarely lingers. Single digit relative humidity during the summer months is not uncommon and many of the forest fuels remain ready to burn in the late spring to early summer, prior to the finer fuels drying. Many of the large fires in Battalion 4 are started by lightning and are in remote areas. The Bison Fire in 1988 is a good example of this, as is the Blue Fire in 2001.

Battalion 4 Resources

Alturas Station
2- Fire Engines
Likely Mountain. Lookout

Deer Springs Station
1 – Fire Engine

Fire Protection Districts and Volunteer Departments within Battalion 4

Alturas City Fire Department
Alturas Rural Fire Protection District
Cal Pines Community Service District
Canby Fire Protection District
Cedarville Fire Protection District

Davis Creek Fire Protection District
Eagleville Fire Protection District
Fort Bidwell Fire Protection District
Lake City Fire Protection District
Likely Fire Protection District
Madeline Fire Protection District
Willow Ranch Fire Protection District
New Pine Fire Protection District

Battalion 4 Projects

Battalion 4 is working closely with the Modoc County Firesafe Council (MCFSC), Modoc County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) and Local Government Fire Fighting Agencies towards community preparedness in the event of wildland fire threats. To this effort, the following communities and projects have been identified.

Franklin Canyon

Modoc Fire Safe Council will be constructing a shaded fuel break around a 300+ acre parcel in Franklin Canyon south of Davis Creek. Franklin Canyon is a small community south of Davis Creek with cabins occupied at different times of the year. This area is loaded with dead and dying fuels, with heavy brush along the roadsides that can easily carry wildfire to the adjacent public lands, and neighboring communities. SRA funding will be used to do the same for an additional 80-acre parcel just east of the Franklin Canyon Project.

Chipper Program/County Wide

Residents countywide have expressed gratitude for the defensible space program run by the MCFSC. MCFSC will continue to seek funding yearly to continue this program.

Modoc County Wildfire Prevention and Evacuation Planning

Residents countywide have expressed concerns about the lack of designated evacuation routes for those communities in the WUI. MCFSC will be seeking funding to develop a countywide informational brochure that will highlight the importance of following evacuation orders as well as resources available in the event of a wildfire and hope to develop an evacuation layer for the Office of Emergency Services new GIS mapping program. This layer will be used to turn evacuation maps into a .pdf document that can be distributed to community members.

Upper Cal-Pines

The Upper Cal-Pines Unit has a total of 11,344 one-acre parcels. Of these, only 50 are developed, and only 18 are occupied year-round. Because many of these parcels are not developed or occupied, they are not well maintained, and the parcels are surrounded by heavy brush and dead and dying fuels. During a Firewise assessment, the following recommendations were made: education of absentee landowners regarding the dangers of untreated forest fuels, working with the Forest Service to improve the road at the end of County Road 71 that connects to Forest Road 22, maintaining the existing 10-mile shaded fuel break, finish hanging the evacuation signs on all identified roads, and developing evacuation brochures to distribute to seasonal and year-round property owners.

Surprise Valley

Residents have expressed concern for those living in the foothill areas of the Warner Mountains. With winds that typically shift downhill after 2:00 pm, fires have the potential to be devastating to residents that live along these areas. They have also expressed concerns for those living in the area east of Dry Lake between Lake City and Cedarville. MCFSC is in the process of constructing a 3.5 miles fuel break in Surprise Valley which starts at 299 in Cedarville and runs south to Granger Canyon.

Thoms Creek Estates Owners Association

Unit 1 residents have concerns about the safe and reliable ingress/egress. The CCR's make it impossible at this time to accommodate vegetative management actions. Creating fuel breaks around this area would greatly improve access in the event of wildfire.

Modoc Recreational Estates (MRE)

MRE consists of 1,900 lots and 350 year round residents using one main artery, Pencil Road, for evacuation. There are unmarked roads which need names and or number designation for emergency services. At this time, MRE has a basic evacuation plan, given the one main road. MCFSC will be seeking funds to develop an educational brochure to send to absentee land owners regarding the conditions in MRE and options for fuel reduction and to post evacuations signs throughout the community.

Madeline

Project to include a community assessment, Firewise community recognition, risk assessments in home ignition zones, fuel treatments around structures, and landscape scale fuel treatments.

Spooner Reservoir Watershed Restoration

Project is a watershed restoration project that will remove invasive juniper through biomass utilization treatments. Sage Grouse and other wildlife habitat will be restored.

ANTELOPE CAMP

Antelope Camp is operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The camp is located in the California Correctional Center, eight miles east of Susanville in Lassen County.



Opened in 1963, the facility houses 120 level-one inmates, and provides five 17-man fire crews. Antelope Camp is an excellent resource for the local community and the state in emergency response and conservation work. Conservation projects include fire hazard removal at local cemetery, school and fire districts, brushing along the right-of-way of county roads and state highways, and fuel breaks around communities for the local Fire Safe Council. Antelope Camp has a canvas shop which produces canvas products for local and state agencies.

Antelope Camp is staffed by CAL FIRE and CDCR personnel. CAL FIRE staff includes one Division Chief, one Heavy Equipment Mechanic, one Office Technician, and eight Fire Captains.

SUSANVILLE TRAINING CENTER

Susanville Training Center is operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and is one of two training centers providing inmate fire fighters to conservation camps statewide.

Susanville Training Center is located in the California Correctional Center eight miles east of Susanville in Lassen County.



The training center provides highly trained inmates to conservation camps located in the north state. Inmates undergo one week of classroom training and a week of field training, covering wildland fire safety and attack, hand tool use, teamwork, and crew expectations. In addition to receiving education in firefighting and safety, each inmate is trained and evaluated for physical fitness.

Susanville Training Center is staffed by CAL FIRE personnel. CAL FIRE staff includes one Battalion Chief, one Office Technician, and seven Fire Captains

INTERMOUNTAIN CAMP

Intermountain Camp is operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The camp is located east of Redding, outside



the community of Bieber in Lassen County. It sits on a beautiful site, nestled in the pines at the base of Big Valley Mountain.

Opened in 1962, the facility houses 80 level-one inmates, and provides four 17-man fire crews. Intermountain Camp is an excellent resource for the local community and the state in emergency response and conservation work. Conservation projects include fire hazard removal at local cemetery, school and fire districts, brushing along the right-of-way of county roads and state highways, fuel breaks around communities for the local Fire Safe Council, and trail maintenance for the Department of Parks and Recreation. Intermountain Camp has a metal fabrication shop which produces metal products for local and state agencies.

Intermountain Camp is staffed by CAL FIRE and CDCR personnel. CAL FIRE staff includes one Division Chief, two Heavy Fire Equipment Operators, one Water & Sewer Plant Operator and eight Fire Captains.

DEVIL'S GARDEN CAMP

Devil's Garden Camp is operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The camp is located seven miles south of Alturas, in Modoc County. It sits on the Devil's Garden Plateau which spans all the way from Alturas to Oregon.



Opened in 1989, the facility houses 120 level-one inmates, and provides five 17-man fire crews. Devil's Garden Camp is an excellent resource for the local community and the state in emergency response and conservation work. Conservation projects include fire hazard removal at local cemetery, school and fire districts, brushing along the right-of-way of county roads and state highways, and fuel breaks around communities for the local Fire Safe Council. Devil's Garden Camp has a sign shop which produces wood and plastic signs for local and state agencies.

Devil's Garden Camp is staffed by CAL FIRE and CDCR personnel. CAL FIRE staff includes one Division Chief, two Heavy Fire Equipment Operators, one Office Technician, one Water & Sewer Plant Operator and 10 Fire Captains.

APPENDIX A: PRE-FIRE PROJECTS

Batt Planning area	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
1	American Valley Fuel Reduction	P	2016	F	0
1	Antola Road Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	41
1	California Engle Mining CFIP	A	2016	C	145
1	Chappius Road Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	1
1	Cheney Fuel Break (SRAG)	P	2016	F	0
1	Constantia Road Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	3
1	Diane Drive Fuel Break (SRAG)	P	2016	F	0
1	Eagle Lake Ranger District Hazard Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	256
1	Farber CFIP	A	2016	C	10
1	Fire Prevention Theater Ads	P	2016	P	0
1	Hanson Fuel Break	A	2016	F	233
1	Hwy 139/A-1 Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	721
1	Hwy 36 Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	51
1	Janesville Fuel Break	C	2013	F	9
1	Lake Forest Fuel Break (SRAG)	A	2016	F	85
1	Laver Crossing Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	28
1	Mapes Road Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	16
1	McKenzie Fuel Break	P	2016	F	0
1	Milford Fuel Break	A	2016	F	3
1	Poole Lane Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	8
1	Smithneck Road Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	8
1	Stones Road Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	32
1	Summit Hazardous Fuels Reduction	A	2016	F	1630
2	Almanor Basin Fuel Break	C	2013	F	55
2	Clear Creek Fuel Break	C	2014	F	6
2	Hog Flat Fuel Break	C	2012	F	240
2	Hwy 147 Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	5
2	Hwy 44 Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	240
2	Hwy 89 Brushing	C	2015	F	227
3	Ash Valley Juniper Reduction	A	2016	F	541
3	Cassel Fuel Break	C	2015	F	29
3	Cassel Road Brushing	C	2015	F	132
3	Clark Creek Road	C	2015	F	10
3	Clear Lake Sagebrush Steppe	A	2016	F	1799
3	County Road 91 Brushing	C	2015	F	106

Batt Planning area	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
3	Daisy Dean	A	2016	F	492
3	Day Fire Restoration (GHG)	P	2016	F	0
3	Glenburn Road Brushing	C	2015	F	134
3	Goose Valley Brushing	A	2016	F	44
3	Hwy 139 Cleanup	C	2012	F	658
3	Hwy 139 Tree Removal	C	2012	F	262
3	Hwy 299 Big Valley Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	127
3	Hwy 299 Hatchet Brushing	M	Ongoing	F	591
3	Intermountain Camp Fuel Break	C	2013	F	66
3	Juniper Lake	A	2016	F	1353
3	Little Valley Fuel Break	A	2016	F	55
3	Lookout Ranchettes Fuel Reduction	C	2014	F	20
3	Mapps Ranch	C	2015	F	482
3	Mt Shasta Fuel Break	C	2014	F	101
3	Pitville Highway Brushing	C	2013	F	81
3	Rush Creek 0479	C	2012	F	5
3	Rush Creek 10716	C	2012	F	15
3	Rush Creek Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	19
4	Ash Valley Ranch Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	1363
4	Barry Point Restoration (GHG)	P	2016	F	0
4	Carson Baugh Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	169
4	Cedarville Rancheria Fuel Reduction	C	2013	F	7
4	Clear Lake Sage Steppe	A	2016	F	1799
4	CMRCD Murphy	A	2016	F	541
4	CMRCD Smith	A	2016	F	191
4	County Road 71 Brushing	C	2014	F	5
4	Devil's Garden Camp Fuel Reduction	C	2015	F	56
4	Fort Bidwell Fuel Break	C	2013	F	16
4	Franklin Canyon Fuel Reduction	P	2016	F	47
4	Granger Canyon FB	A	2016	F	9
4	Horse Camp Fuel Break	C	2015	F	518
4	Larsen Ranch Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	14
4	Low Joe/Plum Joe Fuel Reduction	P	2016	F	0
4	Mitchell Hill	C	2013	F	1033
4	Modoc County Road 1 Brushing	C	2013	F	
4	Modoc County Road 9 Brushing	C	2013	F	
4	Modoc Recreational Estates Fuel Break	C	2013	F	2251
4	Prevention Billboard	A	2016	P	0

Batt Planning area	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
4	Pull/Plug Fuel Reduction	P	2016	F	316
4	Swanson Canyon Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	498
4	Washington Mountain Fuel Reduction	P	2016	F	2557
4	Waynes Ranch Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	1
4	XL Reservation Fuel Reduction	C	2014	F	131
1	Bidwell Hazard Fuel Reduction	A	2016	F	255
2	Hog Flat Fuel Break	C	2013	F	241
1	Allen & Linford CFIP	C	2013	C	26
1	Beckwith Prop 40 CFIP	C	2013	C	69
1	Brown CFIP	C	2013	C	140
1	Cross CFIP	C	2013	C	50
1	Goss CFIP	C	2013	C	15
3	County Road A-19 Brushing	C	2014	F	259
1	Kepple Prop 40 CFIP	C	2013	C	28
1	Kile CFIP	A	2016	C	26
1	Theater Prevention Ads	A	2016	P	0
1	Mapes Ranch Prop 40 CFIP	C	2013	C	372
1	Michelson Phase I Fuel Reduction	C	2013	C	119
1	Michelson Phase II Fuel Reduction	C	2013	C	50
1	Pelter CFIP	C	2013	C	98
1	Popp Prop 40 CFIP	C	2013	C	36
1	Smailes CFIP	C	2013	C	111
1	Stanley CFIP	C	2013	C	21
1	Winningham/Potter/Qualls Rehab	C	2013	C	30
1	Young Prop 40 CFIP	C	2013	C	22

Status Guide: A = Active, P = Planning, C = Completed, M = Maintenance.

Project Type: F = Fire Plan, C = CFIP, P = Prevention

APPENDIX B: UNIT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

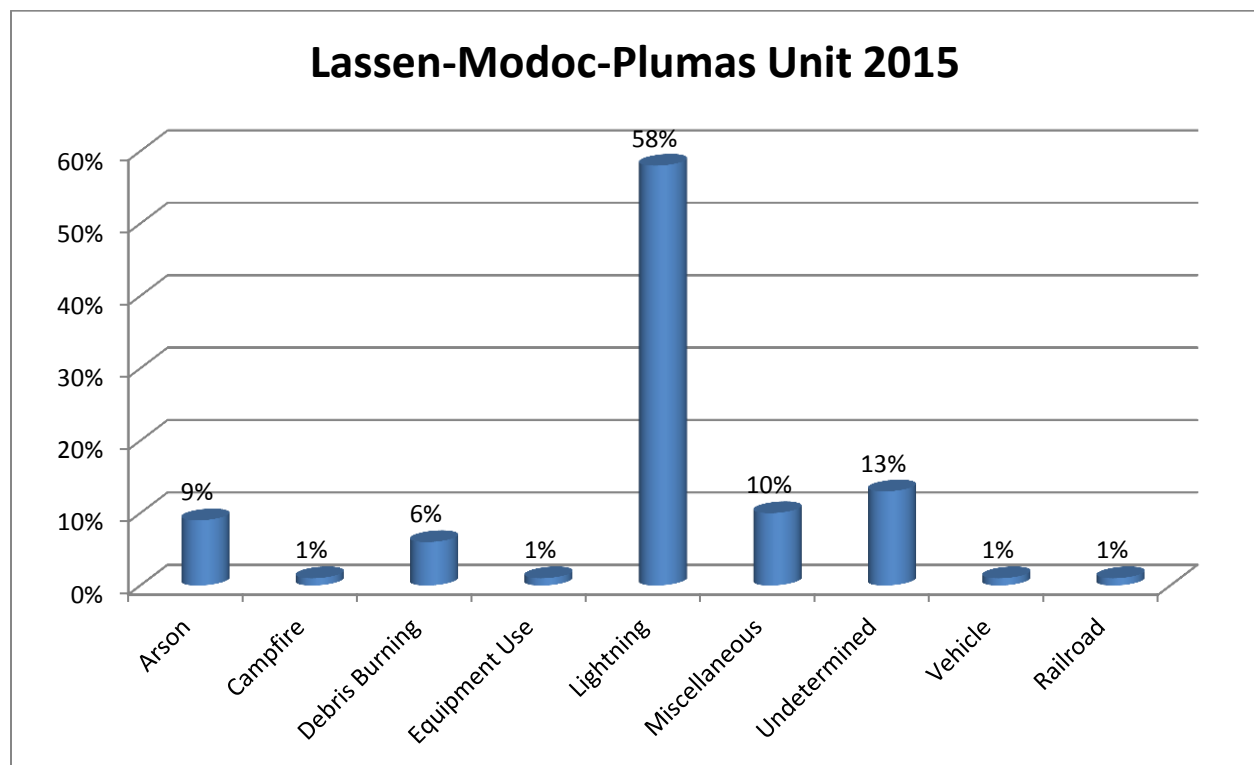
- Develop strong relationships with all stakeholders and agencies within the Unit.
- Use collected data and analyze new data from all sources to prioritize projects and protect WUI areas and watersheds within the Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit.
- Analyze every dollar spent on fire suppression, fuel reduction projects and losses for the WUI area to ensure we are spending money as needed.
- Fire Prevention will play a large role with education to the public and businesses to prevent unwanted wildfire. Develop fire safe communities. Use PRC 4291 to its fullest extent and foster acceptance from the homeowners.

APPENDIX C: IGNITION ANALYSIS

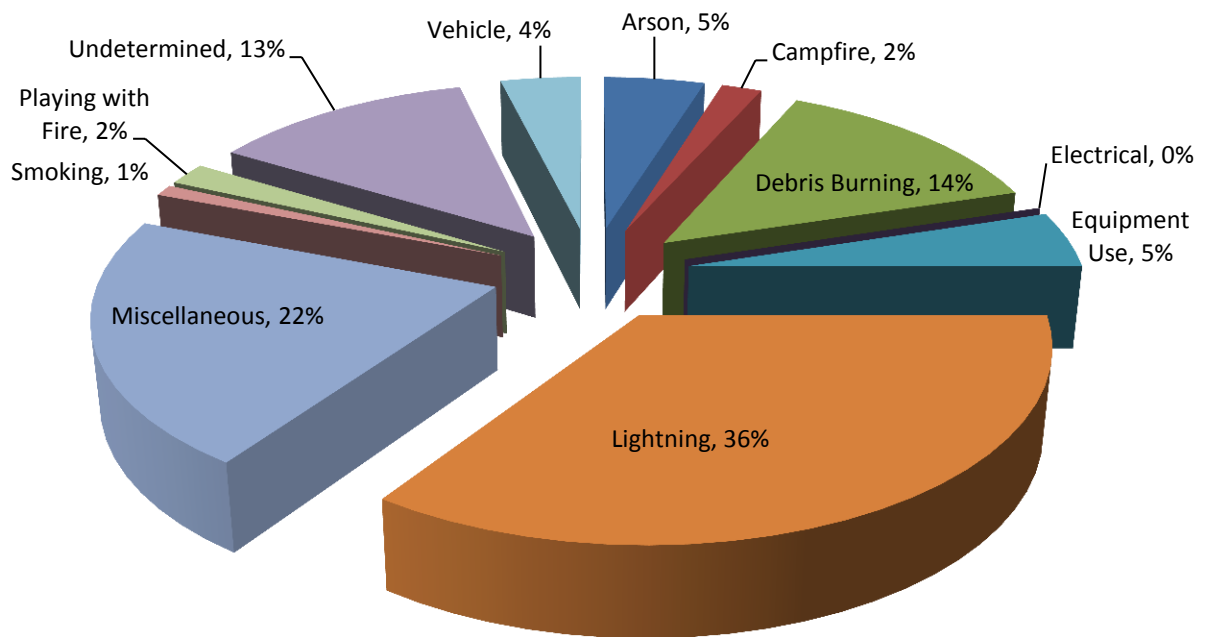
Ignition Analysis

All State Responsibility Area fires within CAL FIRE Lassen-Modoc-Plumas jurisdiction are included in this analysis. The most common ignition cause in 2015 was lightning which accounted for over half of the fires in the Unit. The second and third most common causes were “undetermined” and “miscellaneous”. Arson fires increased in 2015 from 2% to 9%. This was due to an arsonist who was setting fires during the months of July and August and who was arrested by Unit Law Enforcement Officers on October 1st.

Ignitions within the Unit from 2010 through 2014 indicate the most common source was “lightning” at 36%. This is due to the change in reporting which occurred in 2013 when all lightning fires were entered separately, rather than as a Lightning Coordination Area event entered with one incident number. The second most common cause was “miscellaneous” at 22%. Debris burning increased from 11% to 14% which can be attributed to four years of drought.



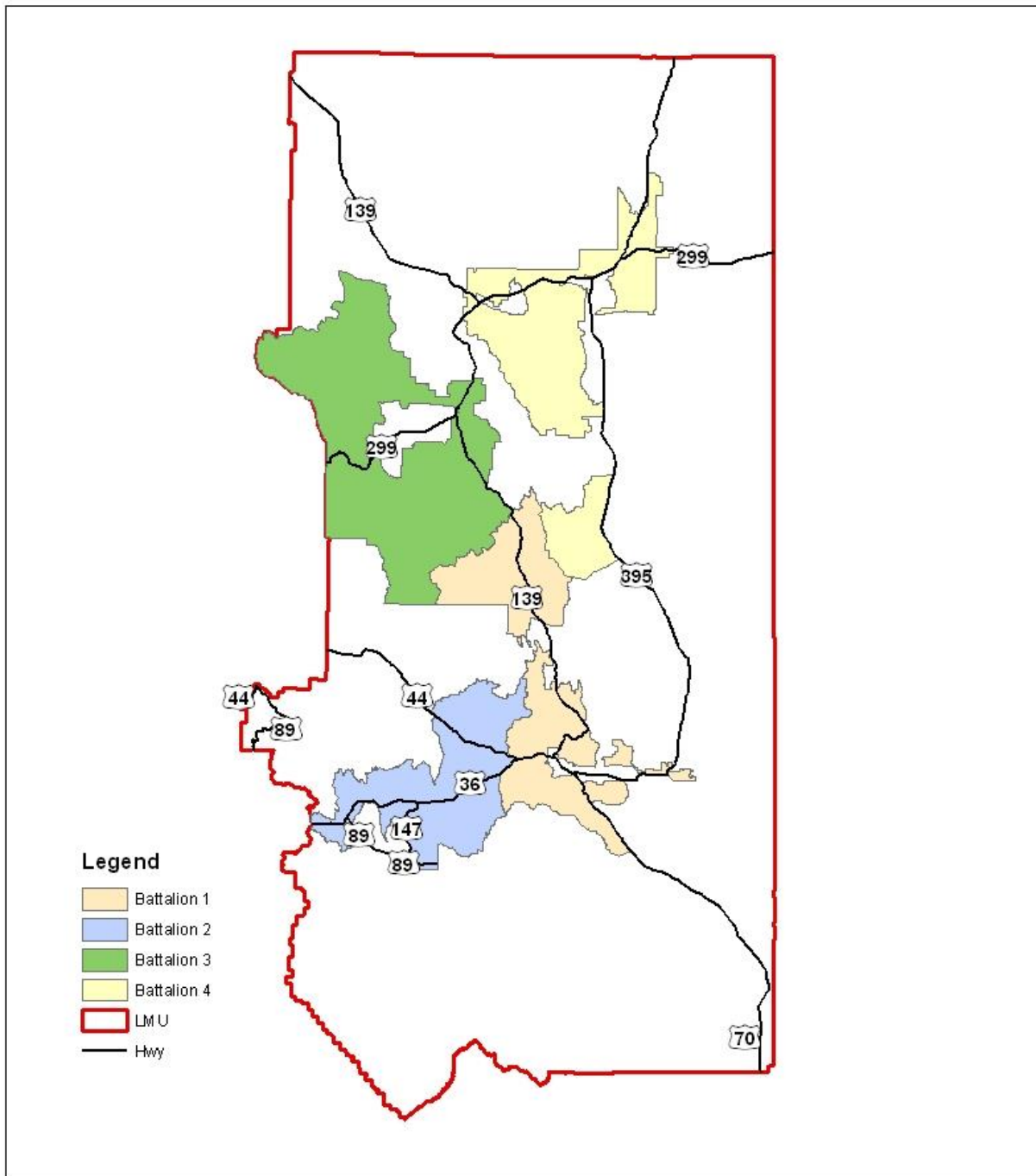
Fire Causes: 2010 - 2014



EXHIBITS: UNIT & BATTALION MAPS

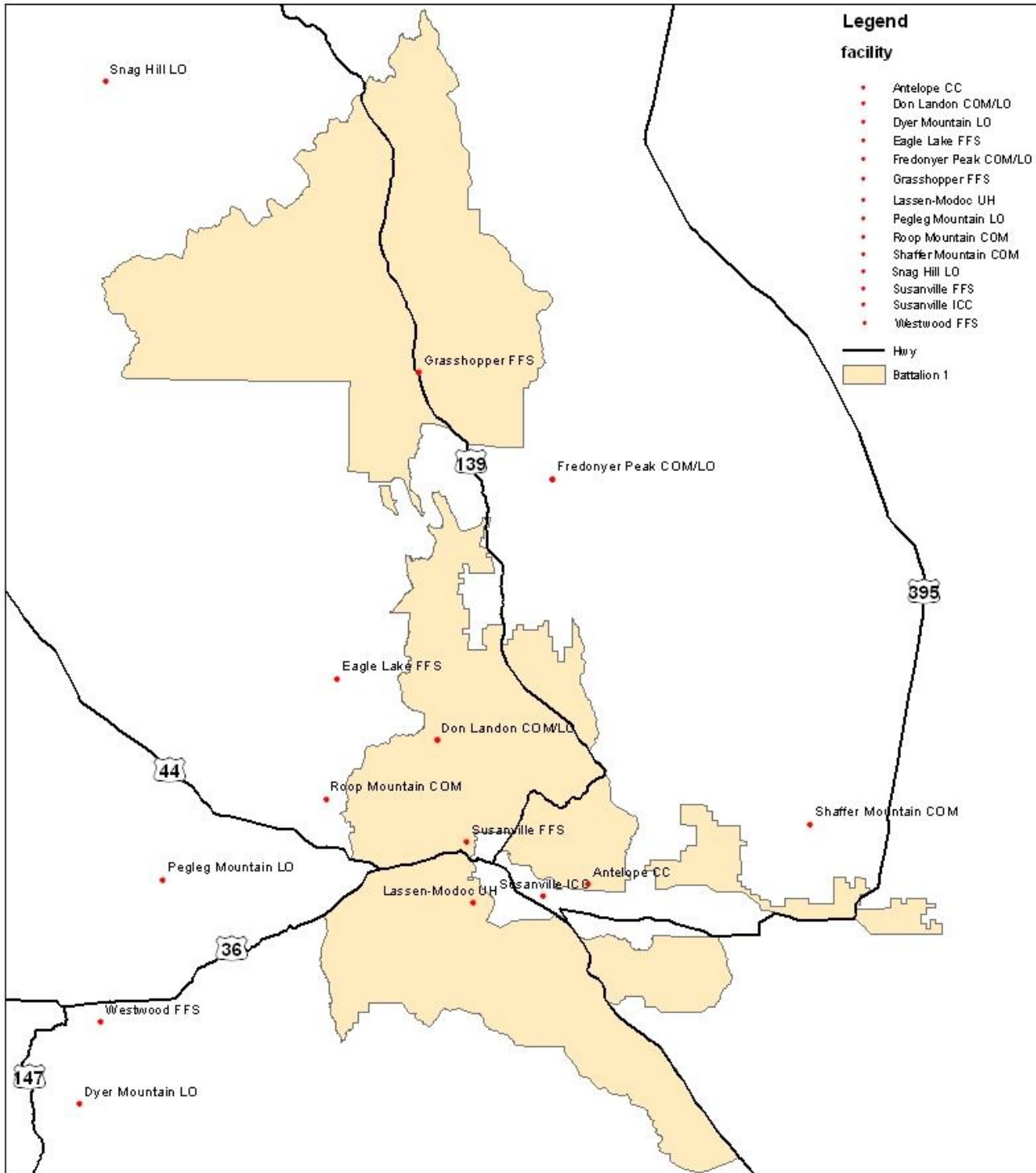


Lassen Modoc Plumas Unit



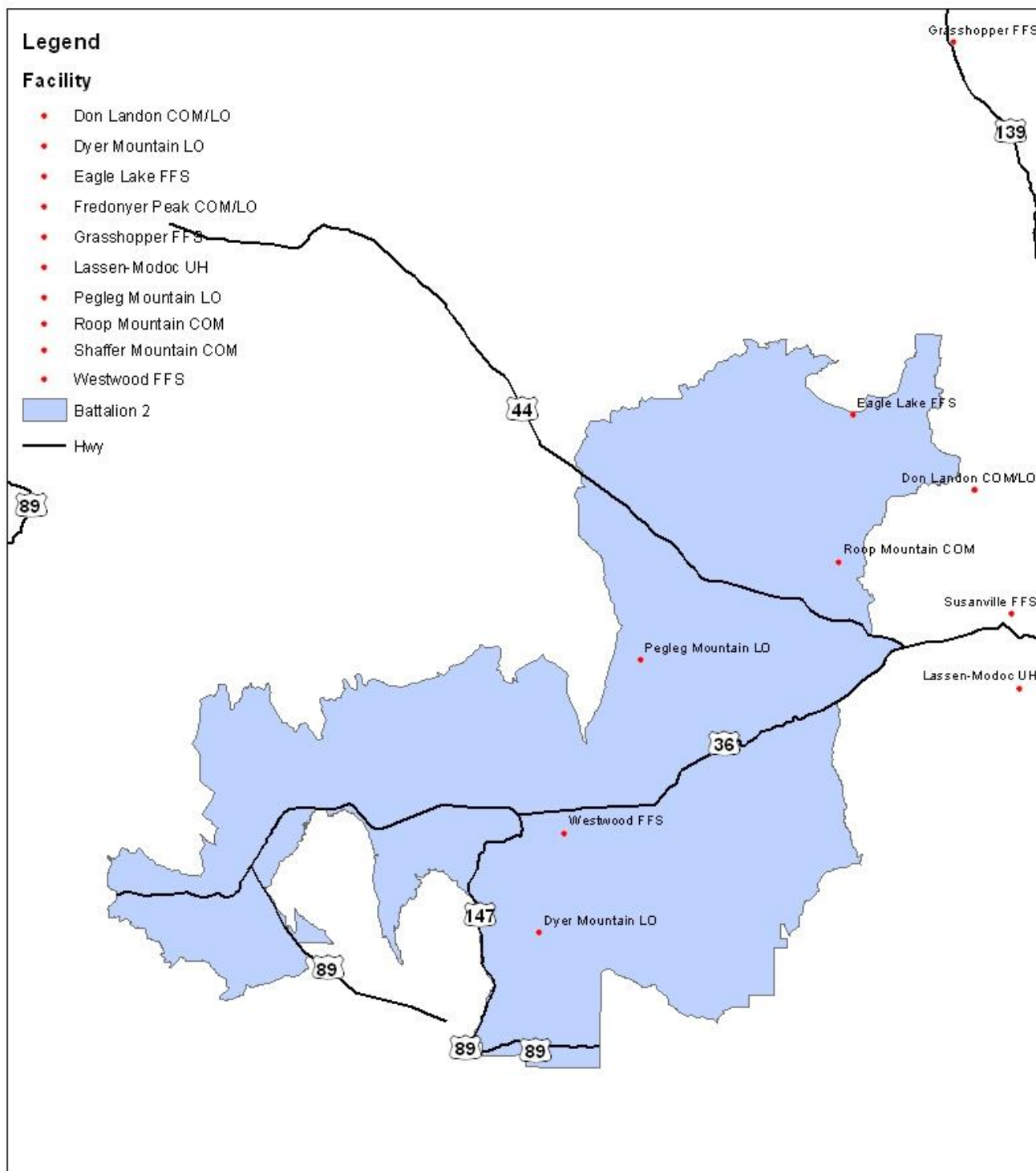
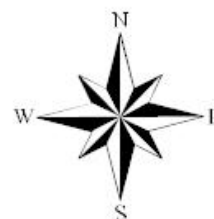


Battalion 1



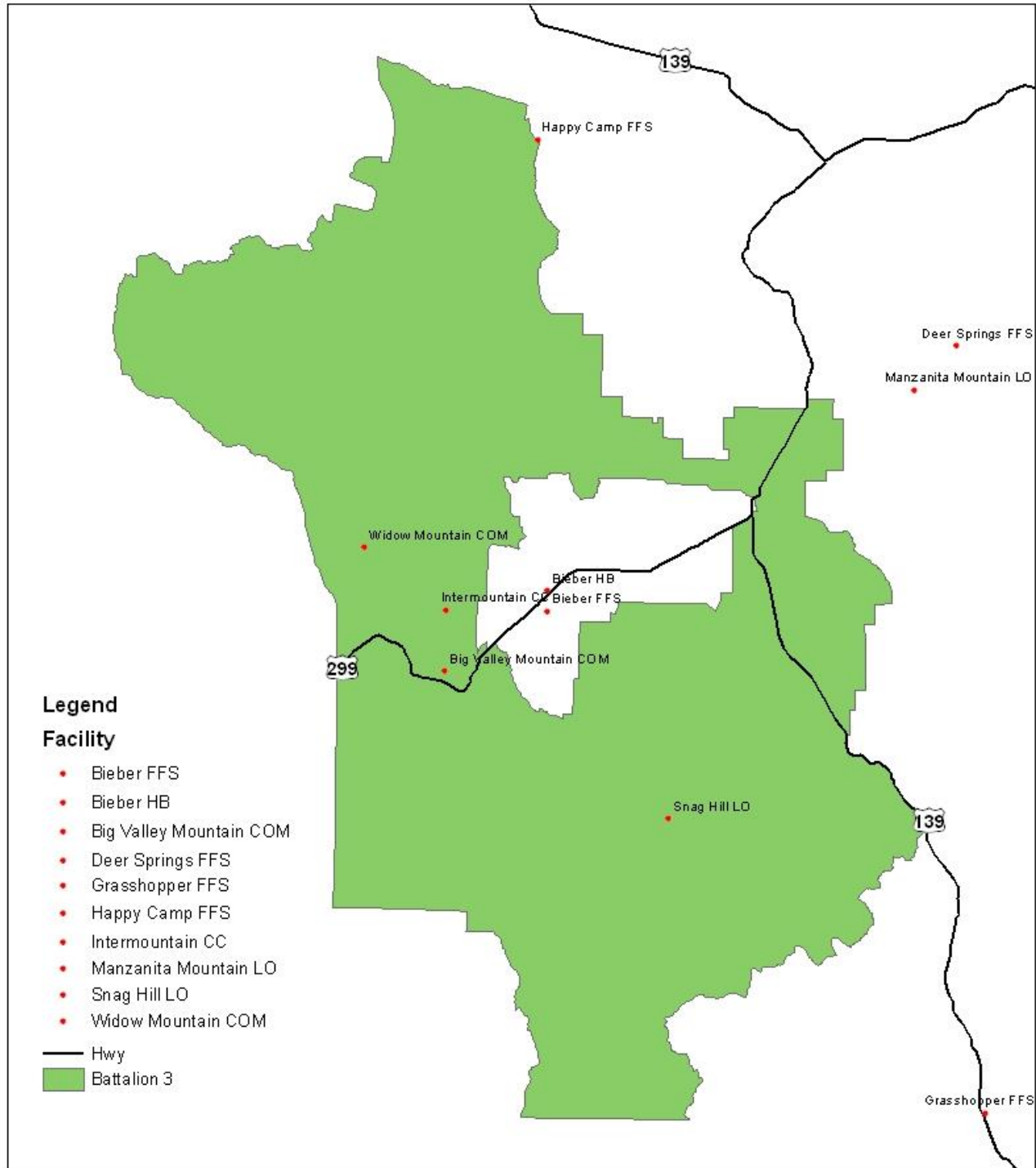


Battalion 2



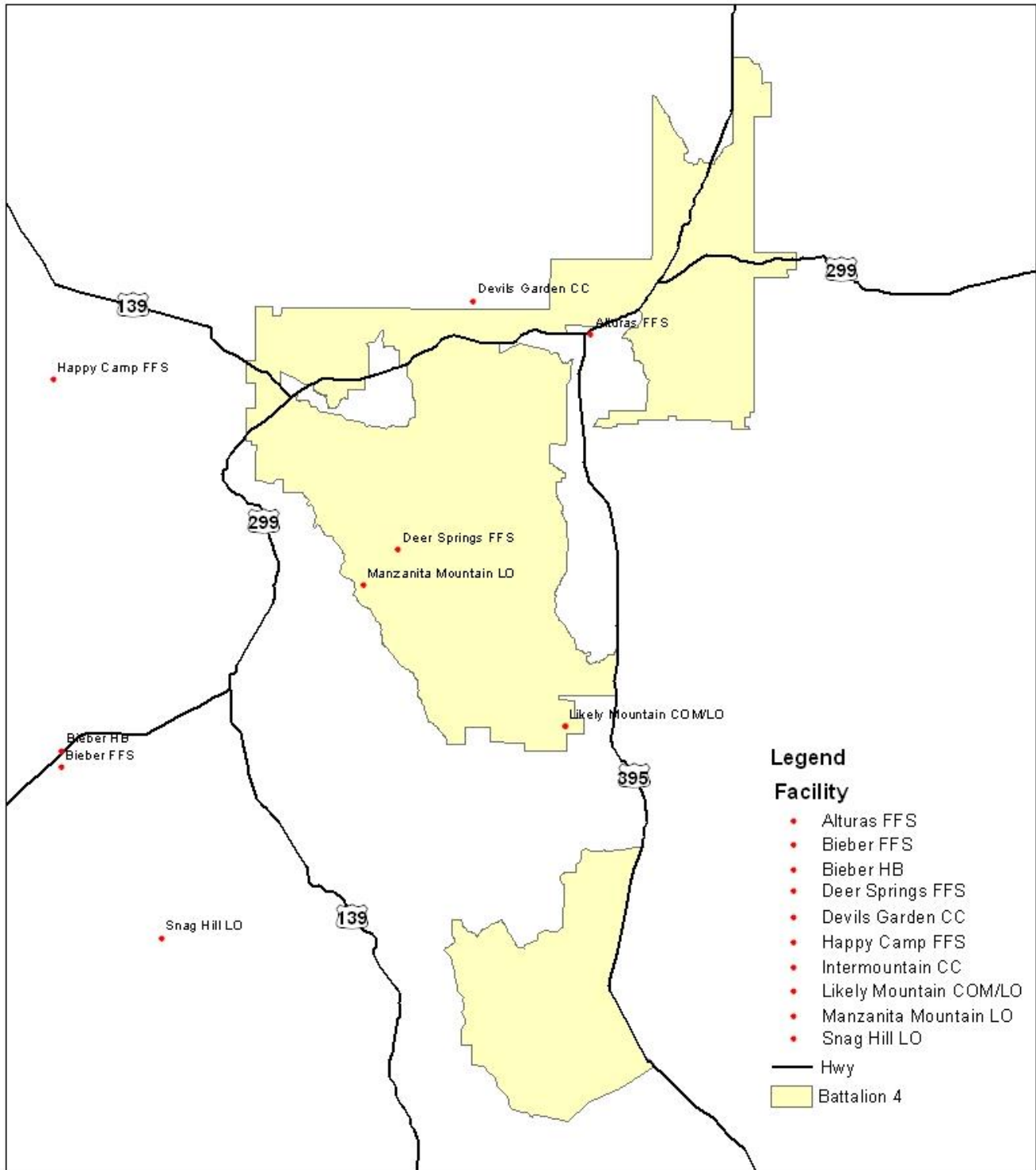


Battalion 3





Battalion 4



SUPPLEMENT: 2015 UNIT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Firesafe Councils

In 2015, the Lassen Fire Safe Council continued their work on multiple fuel treatment projects, as well as other projects. All 10 Lassen County Firewise Communities were recertified. This included Clear Creek, Day Lassen Bench, Janesville, Lake Forest, Little Valley, Lookout, Milford, Spalding, Stones, and Susanville. In Little Valley, a total of 1,321 acres were treated (1,201 acres biomass thinning, 100 acres of hand treatments, 20 acres of mastication). In addition, 6.34 miles of PG&E right of way were masticated. The Pit Resource Conservation District/LCFSC Lookout Shaded Fuel Break project received initial funding in 2015 and at least 450 acres are planned to be treated in 2016.

In 2015 the Modoc Fire Safe Council was able to successfully execute the Landowner Assistance and Residential Chipping Program throughout the Modoc County. With this program they assisted elderly and disabled residents achieve critical defensible space by removing some trees and shrubs, and by trimming weeds, raking pine needles and cones, and cleaning rain gutters as needed.

In 2015, the Plumas County Fire Safe Council completed numerous fuel treatment projects. The Council conducted outreach to landowners in the Whitehawk Community and provided treatment to nine properties totaling 16 acres. The Council conducted outreach to landowners along C-Road, and is providing treatment to two properties totaling 20 acres. Along LaPorte Road, 21 acres of fuel was reduced and 18 acres of piles were burned. As a result of funding, the Council provided fuels reduction treatments on a total of seven properties which treated approximately 50 acres of overgrown forest lands in the Indian Valley. In 2015, the Council was able to facilitate the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Greenhorn and Lake Almanor Country Club and completed Firewise Community Assessments for Plumas Eureka, Genesee Woods, Butterfly Valley, Bailey Creek and Mohawk Vista. In addition, the Council's Senior/Disabled Program assisted 48 residents with defensible space.

Conservation Camp Program

Crews were busy with conservation work and fire response in 2015; providing assistance to local, state and federal agencies.

- During 2015, Intermountain Conservation Camp provided the local communities with 42,048 hours of project and conservation work. State agencies benefited from 10,672 hours and federal agencies—5,080. The fire season of 2015 saw Intermountain Crews dispatched to 52 incidents and logging over 102,000 hours of fire suppression.
- During 2015, Devil's Garden Conservation Camp provided the local communities with

17,136 hours of project and conservation work. Federal agencies benefited from 44,224 hours. The fire season of 2015 saw Devil's Garden Crews dispatched to 66 incidents and logging over 81,200 hours of fire suppression.

- During 2015, Antelope Conservation Camp provided the local communities with 45,048 hours of project and conservation work. State agencies benefited from 10,072 hours and federal agencies—9,904. The fire season of 2015 saw Antelope Crews dispatched to 60 incidents and logging over 89,600 hours of fire suppression.

Susanville Training Center

During 2015, the Susanville Training Center held 85 classes and graduated 1,641 inmates from the Forestry Fire Training Program. The training center provides highly trained inmates to conservation camps located in the north state. Inmates undergo one week of classroom training and a week of field training, covering wildland fire safety and attack, hand tool use, teamwork, and crew expectations. In addition to receiving education in firefighting and safety, each inmate is trained and evaluated for physical fitness.

Prevention Program

In 2015, Unit staff and Volunteers in Prevention (VIP) provided over 3,200 hours of fire prevention education, making contact with over 10,800 adults and children through fairs, school programs and other events. Using State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee (SRAFPF) dollars, the Unit was able to place a fire prevention billboard just outside the city of Alturas, reminding residents to practice fire safety year round. It is anticipated that theater ads will be placed in Susanville, Fall River Mills and Alturas in 2016 to continue this fire prevention message.